The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865. Vol 38: No. 13

The Bedford Inquirer

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OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

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apr.15,'64-tf.

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AND

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Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.

August 19th, 1864.—tf.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.

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BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted.

TERMS CASH.

jan6'65-ly.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER.

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

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A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. apr'64.

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OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.

D. H. UTCHINSON, Proprietor.

jan6'63-3

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).
The Westminster Review (Radical).
The North British Review (Free-Church).

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled*, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

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For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 per annum.
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For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
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For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
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Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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Jan. 27, 1865.

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The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.

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Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE

HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. FLETCHER, McConnellsburg, Pa.
JOHN ROWE, Greencastle, Pa.
F. BENEDICT, Bedford, Pa.
J. H. SEYMOUR, Hagerstown, Md.
J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Pa.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

The property of this Company consists of 200 acres of land, in fee simple, situated on the west side of the Allegheny river, a short distance above the mouth of Scrub Grass Creek, in Scrub Grass Township, Venango county, Pa. It has a frontage along the river of one mile, with good boring surface for the whole distance. Two good oil wells are now in operation on the east side of the river, immediately opposite the property of the Co.

The following in regard to an adjoining tract, is taken from an editorial in the Philadelphia *Price Current*, of December 17:

"The geological relation of this property to Oil Creek, is such that the oil-bearing strata, which supply the wells on the Middle Section of Oil Creek (from the Washington McClintock Farm on the north to the Buchanan on the South) must pass under this property; the range of the strata certainly bringing the two localities into this mutual relation. Other data, obtained from an investigation of the conformation of the ground, and the underlying rocks, lead to the same conclusion, viz: that the main belt of oil, which extends down from the north-northeast and supplies the wells on the Washington, McClintock, Egbert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the purpose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold."

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a *higher level* than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be *more permanent* than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen.

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, " "
B. F. Meyers, " "
J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Altoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashcom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.
S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle, Pa.
J. Hostetter & Co., " "
I. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, "
John S. Miller, Huntingdon, "
Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "

And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

dec.23,'64.

Blanks.

Blank, judgement notes, deeds, bonds and mortgages &c. &c., for sale at the INQUIRER Office.

Poetry.

A NOVEL.

TO BE READ IN FIVE MINUTES.

VOL. I.

Moonlight evening—shady grove—
Two young people much in love;
Heroine with great wealth endowed,
Hero handsome, poor, and proud;
Truth eternal—hearts united—
Vows of changeless passion plighted;
Kisses—quarrels—sighs—caresses,
Maiden yields one of her tresses;
Obstacles to be surmounted,
Happy hours pass by uncounted.
Ugly rival, old and stale,
Overhears the tender tale.

VOL. II.

Morning in the East looks ruddy:
Scene—Young lady's father's study.
Hero, with his hat in hand,
Comes her ditto to demand;
Angry parent storms—abuses—
And at once consent refuses;
Maiden faints beneath the blow—
Mother intercedes—no go;
Shrieks—hysterics—protestations,
Mixed with old man's execrations.
Exit lover midst the din—
Ugly rival enters in.

VOL. III.

Time—a moonlight night once more,
Scene—Outside the lady's door.
Lover, with half-broken heart,
Swears he'd rather die than part.
Garden—flowers—umbrageous shade—
Manly accents—serenade.
Chamber window opens wide—
Debut of expectant bride;
Little dog most kindly mute—
Tears—rope-ladder—flight—pursuit—
Gallant steeds—too late—night's screen—
Triumph—marriage—Gretna Green.
Old man's rage—disowns forever—
Ugly rival—scarlet fever.

VOL. IV.

Old man sickly—sends for child—
All forgiven—reconciled;
Young man making money fast—
Old man's blessing—dies at last.
Youthful couple prove probate—
Get the money—live in state—
Family mansion—jewels, plate.
Mother's wishes crowned with joy—
Doctors—nurses—little boy.
Time proceeds—heir ties endear—
Olive branches year by year.
Blessings on the good attend—
General gladness—moral end.

London Paper.

Miscellaneous.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

"The bridge broken? How provoking?"

And Barbara Lynn leaned from the carriage window, uttering the above piece of unsuspected information.

"Yes, ma'am—the freshet carried the timbers clean away, day before yesterday."

"But how are we to get across? We are going to visit Miss Stapleton, at Stapleton Park."

"They keep a ferryman there with a little boat—he'll take you across; and if you'll drive around by uncle Ezra's, he'll send your trunks by the mountain road."

"Very well. Driver follow the boy's directions."

Close under the green sweep of a clump of water willows lay a little boat, fastened by a rope to the upright post which alone remained of the destroyed bridge, and tenanted by one man in picturesque straw hat, whose broad brim shadowed his face altogether.

"He's reading, I declare, instead of minding his business and looking after passengers! A literary ferryman!" sneered Eda Carson.

Miss Barbara made no verbal comment, but walked resolutely down to the landing, and aroused the absorbed boatman from his studies with the point of her parasol.

"Bring your boat around," she said quite sharply "we want to cross the river. Be quick!"

The boatman pushed back his broad brimmed straw hat with a look half puzzled, half amused, that made Barbara Lynn turn towards her companion with the petulent remark—

"I believe he's an idiot!"

"Where do you wish to go ladies?" asked the man when they had safely bestowed their multitudinous flounces upon the seats, not without many complaints at the smallness of the accommodations.

"To Stapleton Park landing."

As the oars flashed through the bright sparkling water, Eda Carson gave a sigh of relief.

"Well, we shall soon be there I hope. If you had only written, Barbara, Miss Stapleton would have sent some one to meet us—perhaps that astonishing brother of hers."

"Yes," said Barbara, curling her lip, "and a nice first appearance we should have made, tired and dusty, with our dresses all crumbled and our hair uncurled. For I choose to meet Harry Stapleton *en grande toilette* when I do meet him. Everything depends on first impressions you know."

Eda put up her little hand to hide a yawn.

"And you really mean to captivate him?"

"I mean to try."

"How do you know he will make a good husband?"

"What difference does that make? He's rich."

The boatman stepped on shore, and doffing his hat pointed to a superb gray stone mansion, whose gables and mullions gleamed through groups of trees just beyond, saying—

"There is Stapleton Park ladies—you will have no difficulty in finding it."

Barbara tossed a piece of silver to him.

"See that our trunks are sent up as soon as they arrive," she said, loftily.

"And now, girls, get ready for dinner as soon as you can," said Miss Stapleton, as she ushered her visitors into a dainty little dressing-room all pannelled in oak and gold green, with curtains of pale green silk, and mirrors that reached from ceiling to floor "I have a delightful party of guests staying here, and I want you both to look as lovely as possible.—Remember our old school compact, Barbara—you are to captivate Harry."

Barbara did look lovely as she entered the drawing room—where lights and flowers and delicious perfumes made a sort of fairy land—dressed in rose colored tulle caught up with boquets of moss-rose buds fastened in her glossy brown curls as carelessly as if it had fallen from the vine. Eda was pretty too, in white muslin and lilies, but Eda's beauty was to Barbara's as twilight to sunshine—pearl to the imperial diamond. Annie Stapleton's eyes brightened with a sort of admiring pride as she came forward, leaning on a gentleman's arm, to greet her guests.

"Miss Lynn—my brother, Mr. Stapleton."

Barbara's cheeks blazed into scarlet as in the calm glance of the gentleman bowing before her she recognized the dark blue eyes that had beamed so quizzically beneath the shadow of the ferryman's straw hat. She was literally struck dumb—she could not have spoken to save her life, but Harry was less embarrassed.

"We have met before," he said, with a half smile "It was my first appearance in the role of ferryman. I hope it gave satisfaction. Everything depends on first appearances, you know. Pardon me for not disclosing my name, Miss Lynn, but your orders were too imperatively given for me to disobey."

He stopped abruptly, for Barbara, overcome with shame and mortification, had fainted away in his sister's arms.

Then and there ended all her hopes of ever becoming the lady of Stapleton Park. Alas! what radiant visions a little mistake will sometimes overthrow!

INTEMPERANCE IN CONGRESS.

A Washington letter writer says, of date March 8th: It will be remembered that, some time ago, Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas, offersd a resolution in the Senate instructing the Military Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to remove from army officers their facilities for obtaining spirituous liquors, &c. I suggested, at the time, that an amendment ought to be offered, to strike out "army officers," and insert "members of Congress" in lieu thereof. I did not expect to see my suggestion carried out immediately, because I knew that all moral reformers have had to wait—some of them long, weary years,—for the adoption of theories having in view the amelioration of the human family, and the and the extirpation of the giant evils which have stalked abroad in the land every now and then.

The partial fruition of my hopes has already come however. for it will be seen, by the Senate proceedings of last Monday, that by a resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the sale of spirituous liquors has been prohibited within the walls of the capitol building. This is a step in the right direction. It abolishes the Hole in the Wall, and half a dozen similar institutions, where they used to transform statesmen into buffoons, in less than an hour. Although it was intended as a gentle reprimand for Vice President Johnson, it will have a good effect upon half a dozen Senators, who seemed to think that the normal condition of a Senator was one of intoxicated bestiality, and managed to keep "normal" from one end of the week to the other.

It is a positive fact, of which I have personal knowledge, that the fate of one of the most important provisions of the tax bill in the last Congress was decided by a drunken vote. On the first roll-call the vote stood nineteen to twenty. The minority defeated it by drumming up two tipsy recruits from the Hole in the Wall, and telling them to vote with them, which they did, without asking what was the question, and apparently without caring a fig how it was decided. If it had been a question of peace or war it would have all been the same. As it was, it involved millions of dollars for the public treasury, and if you had asked the worthy cou'le told you, I am sure.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.—The Catacombs of Rome are under-ground passages, extending for miles and miles in every direction, chiefly under the great campagna around the city. This whole region of country is thus excavated but when the work was done is not known. These underground passages were used by the early Christians as burial-places for their dead, and as a refuge in times of persecution; and very often they met there for religious worship. When the fierce Roman Emperors made cruel laws against them, and they could not meet openly for prayer and praise in that heathen city, they used to go quietly and secretly to the entrance of the catacombs. A guide, with a lamp, would lead them through the winding passages to the appointed place. Then the sweet Litanies and hymns of praise would rise to heaven, and all their voices would join in the solemn cry, "O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us!" When they had exhorted each other to be faithful unto death, they would steal forth again to the light of day, and go back to their homes.

Here, when they died, their bodies were brought, and buried in the vaults dug out of the rock; especially the bodies of the martyrs who had been cruelly put to death because they would not give up their religion. Ah! those were dreadful times.—The fire, the sword, and the wild beasts, tried the faith of those who were baptized into the name of Christ; and many a time the cry was heard from a savage crowd, "The Christians to the lions!"

We can learn something about these early times from the inscriptions that have been found, and are still being found, on the tombs in the Catacombs.—The letters are but rudely carved; but the date is generally given, and there are with many of the inscriptions curious figures cut: Sometimes a dove, which was the symbol of peace; sometimes a palm branch, the token of victory; often the cross, the most sacred sign of all. Sometimes a tool was carved, to show the trade of the buried man.

Almost always were written the trustful words, "In Christ;" "In peace." Here is the translatian of the words on the tomb of a martyr:—"Primitius in peace: a most valient martyr, after many torments. Aged thirty-eight His wife raised this to her dearest, well deserving husband." And another: "In Christ. In the time of Emperor Adrain, Marius, a young military officer, who had lived long enough, when, with his blood, he gave up his life for Christ. At length he rested in peace. The well-deserving set up this with tears and in fear."

But not the martyrs only were buried in this place. All the Christians wished their bones to rest in such good company. Husbands here buried their wives, and wives their husbands. Children, with all reverence, set up stones in memory of their parents; and weeping parents laid their little ones here to sleep, till the voice of Jesus shall wake the dead.

Here is an example of these inscriptions:—"To Adserter, our son, dear, sweet, most innocent and incomparable; who lived seventy years, six months and eight days. His father and mother set up this. Another reads;—"Here sleeps Porcella in peace. She lived three years, ten months, and thirteen days."

REV. Mr. Spurgeon is becoming more eccentric every day. He is giving a series of lectures in London, in the course of which he actually appeared with a Japan candle-box in his hand, which he announced to be his text. The tenor of the discourse may be guessed, for the peoration consisted of a rapturous allusion to a chandilier hanging over him, in which were burning various colored lights, which he said typified the effulgence of the elect.

A TALK WITH CHARLES SUMNER.—The Edinburgh Scotsman gives the following from the diary of a Scottish gentleman who had recently visited the United States:—

NEWPORT, Rhode Island Monday, August 22, 1864.—Met Mr. Charles Sumner at dinner. He spoke of Lord Russell's speeches; said that on the whole he preferred their style to that of most speeches which are now delivered in parliament: that there was something very terse and classical about the diction; and that he preferred Lord Russell's speeches even to Mr. Gladstone's. Of Mr Canning's dispatches he said that he thought their sarcastic tone had had some share in exasperating the disputes between England and America which culminated in the war of 1812. In point of style, however, he considered them the finest specimens extant of this kind of writing. When he adverted to the Trent affair, I asked him how it happened that Mr. Welles, a member of the cabinet, in his report, which was appended to the President's message had thanked Captain Wilkes for seizing Mason and Slidell. He said it was in consequence of the unfortunate manner in which the Government is conducted under Mr. Lincoln; that each member of the Administration considers himself responsible solely for the affairs of his own department, and acts without concert with the others. He thought Wilkes's seizure of Mason and Slidell might be justified by British, but not by American precedents; nor by American interpretations of international law. He has evidently a great contempt for Seward; says that he knew nothing of international law when he came into office, and that when an awkward case arises he never thinks of inquiring into it till a formal demand is made for reparation. Mr. Sumner said he had objected strongly to Cassius Clay's appointment to Russia, but Lincoln and Seward had urged him so strongly about it that at last he had agreed not to take an active part in opposing the nomination. He says Gortschakoff complains bitterly because Clay will write to him in French.—Gortschahoff understands English perfectly, but can make nothing of Cassius Clay's French.

THE CHILD AND THE ECHO.—Did you ever hear an echo? If not, get some of your friends to tell you what it is. Perhaps you might like to hear of a very little boy who heard an echo, and what he thought it was. Quuite near to the famous White Mountains in New Hampshire he was living last summer, but is now, we trust, with the angels, having died with that terrible disease, diptheria, but a few weeks since, when less than five years of age. In the warm summer days he loved to sit in the tall grass, his little head scarcely seen above it, and watch and talk to the clouds passing in the sky over him. One day his mother heard him calling out loudly. Stepping to the door to see what was the matter, she said "Georgie, what are you calling so for?" He replied, "I am talking with God, mamma, don't you hear him answer me?" Calling again aloud, he waited till he heard the echo repeat his words from the surrounding mountains, and then, turning to his mother in triumph, exclaimed, "There, mamma, didn't you hear him too?"—*New York Observer.*

EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY.—The Russian Government, as a consequence of the emancipation of the peasants, has just taken measures for the general cultivation. An additional budget of four hundred and fifty thousand roubles for the year 1865 has been decreed, so that the budget of public instruction now amounts to about one million three hundred thousand roubles. This supplementary budget provides for the founding of villiage schools, of eleven new gymnasia (colleges), for the purchase of books, paper, &c., for the poorer peasants, for supplementary payment to schoolmasters and professors for the purchase of scientific instruments, for the establishment of laboratories and museums, for the reorganization of the University of Warsaw, for the foundation of a polytechnic schools, and for other schools for teaching agriculture and horticulture.

THE HONEST MAN.—Most men are not so dead to moral principles but what they feel a spontaneous glow of admiration for the man who does right because it is right, no matter if he does make less money by it. Some few men say he was a fool or a lunatic not to make the most of his advantage right or wrong; but the heart of many is loyal to rectitude. We look and admire, and praise. We cannot help it. He who in a selfish, covetous age, when all men are fighting and scrambling for money, stands up strong in his intgerity, and modestly does the thing—not that is legal, not that is expected not that is customary, that is as others do, or as many preach, but does the thing which is right—such a man is worthy of all imitation. If the heavenly minded are few in the world, are not the righteous few likewise? A moral character that is genuine is seen as rarely as Diogenes' man, when hunted for with a lantern at noonday.

HOW SHE SAVED THE MONEY.—A little blind girl in Germany brought her pastor more than five dollars which she had earned for missions. Surprised that she could give so much, the minister, said, 'You are a poor blind girl; it is impossible that you can spare so much for missions." "True," said she, "I am blind, but not so poor as you think, and I can prove that I can spare this money sooner than those that see." The minister wanted to hear it proved. "I am a basket-maker," answered the girl; "and as I am blind, I make my baskets just as easy in the dark as with a light. Other girls have during the last winter, spent more than five dollars for light. I had no such expense, and can, therefore, bring this money for the poor heathen and the missionaries."

OCCASION FOR PURIFICATION.—A dispatch from Paris to the London *News* relates the following: "A sacrilege was committed in Notre Dame two nights ago. Three poor boxes were broken open and emptied of their contents. Some plate was stolen from the Communion altars, and, what is considered worse, the sacred wafers were broken and scattered about. An attempt was made to pick up the pieces and put them together, but after minute searches, a very large section of a wafer was found hopelessly missing. Thereupon the clergymen of the cathedral assembled, and prostrating themselves "In the attitude," as we are told, "of the most profound affliction," chanted the *Parce Domine*. It is expected that the church will be closed for purification.

A TROY alderman got married the other day and had rather a thrilling time on his wedding tour.—He was two days in getting to Buffalo on account of the snow, was in the American hotel in that city when it burned down, and on his way to Chicago was thrown over an embankment twenty feet high by a railroad accident, badly bruising him and his new wife. The couple are now in Chicago, recovering from their injuries and getting courage to try the return trip.

Farm, Garden & Houschold.

CHOICE FRUIT LIST.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

We again present to our readers, as the time approaches for transplanting, a revised list of Fruit Trees, Vines, &c., which we can recommend for general cultivation. One dozen varieties of pears, and six apples, are all sufficient, provided they are the best adapted to the soil and locality—a fact which each one, upon trial, must judge for himself. Frequently a pear, apple, or a grape may do well for a few years and then deteriorate; or may do excellently well in one location, and not in another, though separated by a very narrow space. In such case it had better be disposed of by grafting it with more reliable varieties. We have changed our opinion respecting a number of fruits within the last half dozen years, and yet in some of the instances we are convinced the fault was in the location and soil.

According to our present preference, we should select the following for our own planting, viz:

STANDARD PEARS.

1. Early Catharine,	7. Giffard,
2. Juliana,	8. Shelden,
3. M.'s Elizabeth,	9. Flemish Beauty,
4. Tyson,	10. Anjou,
5. Bartlett,	11. Lawrence,
6. Seckel,	12. Potts.

Of the above, from No. 1 to 4 are summer varieties; from 5 to 10 autumn; and 11 and 12 winter, thus affording a sufficient number for each of the periods, of the best known sorts ffor this region.

DWARF PEARS.

1. St. Michael,	4. Diel,
2. Bartlett,	5. Boussock,
3. Comice,	6. Belle Lucrative.

We give only six kinds for dwarf, believing that it is better to have a few and good sorts than a great many, one-half or three-fourths of which are indifferent. The Winkfield and Louise Bonne are the most prolific of any of the pears on quince, but with us and many others the fruit does not perfect itself. On light warm soils they do very well. The Rostizer is a delicious pear and does well ou quince with us, but the tree is so straggling and gawky in its growth as to make it an eyesore in any well-regulated garden.

APPLES.

1. Maiden's Blush,	4. Jefferis,
2. Baldwin,	5. Smith's Cider,
3. L. I. Russett,	6. Northern Spy.

PEACHES.

1. Crawford's Early,	4. Oldmixon (free,)
2. George IV,	5. Oldmixon (cling,)
3. Morris White,	6. Bergen's Yellow.

GRAPES.

1. Concord,	4. Telegraph,
2. Adirondac,	5. Hartford Prolific,
3. Delaware,	6. Creveling.

There are several new grapes, as our readers know, which have lately been presented to the public, the solid value of which has not yet been positively established. The Adirondac is one of these of most promise, and we do not think there is any risk in recommending it. The Iona is another which may also turn out to be worthy of cultivation. Several of Roger's Hybrids likewise claim a leading place. This season's experience will enable us to form a pretty good judgment of them, so that our next list may be considerably changed. With the Maxatawny we are not at all satisfied. With us the vine loses its leaves before the grapes are matured and many of them fall off. We have consequently removed it from our list.

CHERRIES.

1. May Duke,	4. Black Eagle,
2. Early Riehmond,	5. Germantown,
3. Black Tartarian,	6. Belle Magnifique.

We omit the Gov. Wood because it does not generally mature its fruit. A rain followed by a hot sun when the cherries are nearly ripe, will sometimes blast the whole crop. Its quality however is superior to all others. The "Germantown" is the largest cherry grown, is handsome in appearance, an abundant bearer of sound fruit, and very good in quality.

RASPBERRIES.

1. Brinckle's Orange,	3. Catawissa,
2. Hornet,	4. Philadelphia.

We cultivate all these varieties of the raspberry, in addition to the Hudson River, Antwerp and the old Purple. We omit the Hudson River from our list this season, and substitute the Philadelphia, a new variety which promises to be valuable. The Hudson River is an excellent berry, rather better than the Hornet, which it resembles, though not so large, but it is not hardy or a good grower, and unless care is taken will "run out" in a few years. The Catawissa is the two-crop variety, which every one ought to cultivate for the autumn crop only.

STRAWBERRIES.

1. Russell's Prolific,	3. Hovey's Seedling,
2. Triomphe de Gand,	4. Albany Seedling.

At present we are not prepared to change our strawberry list. There are many new candidates for public favor, but for family use and market combined we know of none to be preferred to the foregoing. In retaining the Albany Seedling, it is done expressly for marketing purposes, as we cannot conceive that any one would cultivate it for domestic consumption where any other variety can be obtained.

CURRANTS.

1. Black Naples,	2. Red Dutch.

We consider these the two best currants. We have the Cherry currant, which is larger than the Red Dutch, but it is too acid; while the White Dutch, which is of good size and flavor, and transparent in appearance, is a poor grower, of a sprawling habit, and bears mostly near the ground, which dirties the fruit and extracts the flavor.

GOOSEBERRIES.

1. Houghton's Seed'g,	2. Downing's Seed'g.

These are the two best and most profitable cultivated. All the huge imported kinds are thick-skinned, tough, and are sure to mildew.

BLACKBERRIES.

1. New Rochelle,	2. Dorchester.

The New Rochelle blackberry produces a better crop perhaps than the Dorchester, and the later ripened berries retain their flavor more entirely; but the first ripened of the Dorchester is sweeter and more delicious than the other.

It is better that those who intend to cultivate fruit this season and have to make purchases, should take this list with them to the nursery, and adhere to it as far as possible. It is not fair to the nurseryman to ask him for a list of the best sorts, as he has all kinds to sell to accommodate every taste and demand.

HORSERADISH.—Nearly everybody likes horseradish, and purchase if they do not raise it. It is wholesome and especially desirable in the spring and autumn. There is not a garden where the soil is deep and rich in which it cannot be raised without the least difficulty. Take a fresh stalk and divide lengthwise into a half a dozen pieces, or more, according to its size, each piece having a small portion of the crown, and plant it in the moistest, coolest place in the garden, the crown or top being set two inches below the surface, and in a year, if there are cuttings enough set, a supply will be yielded sufficient for a family. The bed or stock will require no other attention afterwards than to keep it clear of grass and weeds.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.

THE POOR HOUSE REPORT.

In our last and present week's issue we print a statement purporting to be a report of the receipts and expenditures of the Poor House of Bedford county, for the year ending January 1st, 1865. It is a very queer report. In matters of this kind, reports are made out and published in order that the citizen of the County may see and understand the financial condition of the Poor House property and know how the money of the County is expended. This information the report utterly fails to give, but seems rather designed to conceal. True, there is a statement of money received and paid out during the year, and one might suppose from the report *there were no old debts*, and that the establishment was incurring no *new ones*. Is such the case? If so, what mean those four items, of interest, amounting to $375 87? do they not represent $6254 50 of unpaid debts? If they do, why are not the debts reported? Are there not also other outstanding debts which are not reported? The report sets forth the money due the Poor House, why not give the amount it owes? That is a queer balance sheet which sets forth the credits and not the debits. We would like very much to know how much more than $6254 50 the Poor House owes, also what debts incurred during the past year are still unpaid. We think they would form very proper items for a report of this kind. The clerk's salary is another interesting item. We find no less than four payments of salary and interest, the last of which, including auditors pay is $30 00, (why are the two together?) allowing two days at $1 50 for the auditors make $9 00 leaving this payment to the clerk $21 00, which added to the other three makes $71 71.—We don't know what the clerk's salary is, nor how many salaries he gets in a year, but on investigation we come to the conclusion that the salary is about $25 00 and that the clerk gets about three salaries per year. We rech this result in the following manner. In last year's report we find one quarter's salary put down at $6 25 making the whole years, $25 00; we also find in the same report eight payments of salary amounting in all to $78 81. If, as the former report shows, the salary is $25 00, then the two reports show clearly that the clerk gets about three salaries per year. If our conclusion is wrong, it is the fault of the reports and not ours. To be sure we have got some new ideas of the word salary, we formerly thought it meant a fixed yearly sum, paid to persons for services, but here we find it paid at least *three* times in *one* year. Another peculiar feature of this report is, that in the account of expenses it completely ignores dates, quantities and prices.—For example—"A. B. Cramer & Co.," bacon $241 50; now how much bacon was bought and at what prices? Was it 483 lbs. at fifty cents, or was it 4830 lbs. at five cents? Was it in April or November? We might ask the same questions of almost every item in the report. These are matters of importance to the taxpayers of the County and should be clearly stated. Again; why does $1680 00 of the County's money lie idle in the creasury which we are paying interest on $6000 or $7000 of debts? It behooves those who complain of corruption and extravagance in public offices, to give a little more account of their own stewardship.

DOWN ON STATE RIGHTS.—We read of a Roman inventor who constructed a brazen ball for the purpose of roasting refractory Christians, and who was ordered by the Emperor to test its success by making himself the first victim. A somewhat similar fate befell the [illegible] States Rights, and went to war in vindication of it. But now they find in it, to their horror, a monster that threatens to destroy them. The "infernal machine" which they invented for the destruction of the Union has exploded in their own camp and spread consternation and ruin through their ranks.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, for fifty years the champion of State Rights, now confesses that it is "the weakness of the Confederate cause."—While in theory it is very beautiful, in "practice it is utterly defective." Hence it clamors for the obliteration of State lines, and the consolidation of all power in a Central Government as the sole hope of the Rebellion. A significent, but humiliating confession.

WELL SAID AND TRUTHFUL.—The New York *Times* gives utterance to the following concerning General Grant: "That grim patience and almost sublime self-forgetfulness which has kept for so many months on a slow, wearisome, comparatively unbrilliant task of holding Lee and his army as in a vice in Virginia, while his subordinates made the brilliant marches and won the easy victories, is something not very much admired by the crowd, but which history will never forget or cease to celebrate. It is the union of these patient and self-contained qualities with the highest dash and daring—it is the exhibition of the most remarkable energy and sagacity in seizing the opportune moment for the execution of his purpose—it is the combination in his intellect of an all-comprehensive vision with the most extraordinary power of co-ordination, which have already placed General Grant in a foremost position among the great military leaders of all ages."

DELUSIONS ABOUT CONQUESTS.—Another delusion belongs strictly to the Northern prophets; it is that the South cannot be conquered. The Southern people don't believe that; but it is a theory got up by Northern men for their own benefit. A people can't be conquered? Where is there a country on earth which has not been conquered? What was the conquest of England by William the Norman? A whole people reduced to slavery by one disciplined army. What was the conquest of Scotland by England? Of Ireland? Of Gaul conquered by the Romans? Of Romans conquered by Goths? Of Bergundy conquered by the French? Of France built up and consolidated by perpetual internal wars? Every country has been conquered, and conquest has been one of the great instruments of civilization. The South can be not only conquered, but it can be ground into powder, if that be necessary. But the rebels have no idea of dying in the last ditch. Look at Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Georgia.—*Louisvill Journal.*

SIGNIFICANT.—It is noteworthy from the recent articles in the English press, and the recent debates in both houses of parliament on the Queen's speech, wherein frequent allusions are made to American affairs, that the tone of the British Government is all that can be desired by this country. In effect the ministry congratulates itself that it neither yielded to blockade runners, to rebel agents, or to the suggestions of the French Government to recognize the South; while it is admitted in the debates that we have had many causes for irritation growing out of fitting out armed ships, raids, the persistent shipment of supplies, of munitions of war, and the like, in violation of the Queen's proclamation.

NOTICE TO THE FRIENDS OF PAROLED AND EXCHANGED PRISONERS.—In view of the great anxiety felt throughout the country for the welware of our prisoners now arriving at Annapolis, Maryland, Miss Clara Barton, by permission of General Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange, with the sanction of the President, has kindly undertaken to furnish information, by correspondence in regard to the condition of our returned soldiers, and especially those in the hospitals at Annapolis; and, so far as it may be possible, to learn the facts connected with those who have died in prison and elsewhere. All letters addressed to Miss Clara Barton, Annapolis, Maryland, will meet with prompt attention.

HON. GEO. W. HOUSEHOLDER has made an able and interesting speech upon the Land Grant Bill. At the last session of Legislature, the proceeds of the lands donated by the general Government to Pennsylvania, were turned over to the State Agricultural School, to the exclusion of all the rest of the Colleges and Universities in the State. This session a bill has been introduced to divide the avails equally among twelve of the Principle Colleges and Universities. Mr Householder favors such a division in preference to the present disposition of the fund. We regret that we can not give the speech entire.

THE GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH has entered upon the thirty-sixth year of its publication by its present editor. It appears in a suit of new and handsome type. The *Telegraph* is a most desirable family journal, and especially valuable for its information on a wide range of subjects connected with Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. It is besides, very carefully edited in its general news department.

WAR SUMMARY.

CLARENCE J. PRENTICE, son of the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, and especially virulent rebel, recently undertook to capture Tazewell, Tenn. He had 150 men; the place was held by 50 men under Lieut, Jennings. Prentice demanded surrender; Jennings declined; a fight ensued, and Prentice was whipped most decidedly. Instead of taking the place, the rebel leader was compelled to send a flag of truce for permission to bury his dead.

AN official dispatch from Sherman tells us that he has destroyed or captured, at Columbia, Cheraw and Fayettsville, 45 pieces of artillery and a vast amount of other rebel property. Kilpatrick, it appears, had a narrow escape. Two brigades of rebel cavalry got in his rear, and came near capturing him. He escaped, however, and gave Hampton a decided thrashing.

Official dispatches received by the Secretary of War announce that Fayettesville, N. C., was on Saturday, the 11th instant, added to the list of cities that have fallen into the hands of the Union forces. General Hardee with a force said to be 20,000 strong, after removing all the public stores, retreated across the Neuse river destroying the bridge and is reported to have fallen back in the direction of Raliegh. Some skirmishing occurred on the streets of Fayettesville, and General Moward says houses occupied by women and children were fired upon by the rebel artillery.

Advices from the army of the Potomac represent that the mysterious movements on the part of the enemy still continue. Throughout Thursday and Friday the rebels were engaged in massing troops at various points along the centre of Gen. Grant's line, and then suddenly withdrawing them, necessitating constant watchfulness by the Union soldiers. Rumors were afloat that the evacuation of Petersburg was contemplated by Gen. Lee. A severe storm prevailed on Thursday night and did considerable damage. Passengers from City Point, who arrived at Washington on Saturday state that a heavy explosion took place on Thursday, which appeared to be in the direction of Petersburg, and it was reported at City Point that it was occasioned by an attempt of the rebels to blow up Fort Hell, which had been previously [illegible] and mined it.

Richmond papers of Saturday contain dispatches from Mobile declaring the city to be strongly menaced. Maury is in command, and has issued a proclamation warning people of the coming attack, and advising the departure of non-combatants.—On the 9th a transport entered the Mobile bay, containing two thousand Rebel prisoners to be exchanged. Twenty-one vessels were in sight of Mobile City on the 11th instant, and the indications were that an early attack on the city would be made.

The rebel Congress adjourned on Saturday.—The immense destruction, by Gsneral Sheridan, of mills, railroad property, bridges, the James river canal, &c., is admitted by the Southern papers, as well as the loss of Fayettesville and Kinston N. C.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

QUARTER MASTERS' OFFICE, 76TH ILL. VOLS.,
FORT BARRANCAS, NEAR PENSACOLA, FLA.,
FEBRUARY 18TH, 1865.

Dear Mother, and Folks at Home:

With great pleasure I seat myself this evening to pen a few lines for your perusal. The last letter I wrote home, was from New Orleans, dated Feb., 8, in which I stated we were under orders for Mobile Point, Ala., or Fort Morgan, which is located on Mobile Point. I will endeavor to give you a brief sketch of our movements since writing that letter. On the 11th, four companies of our Regiment embarked on the Steam Ship "Nashua," and started by the Gulf of Mexico for their destination. On the 12th, four more companies, (myself with them,) with Regimental Headquarters, embarked on the ship "George Peabody" and started for our place of rendezvous, leaving two companies in camp, to embark the next day on the "Belvidere." Our boat, the "Peabody" arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River on the afternoon of the 13th, and put to sea immediately. There was a stiff breeze when we first entered the "briny deep" and it kept growing worse and worse, until about midnight, when it could no longer be called a breeze, but one of the most terrific storms on record. Our craft was not built for a heavy sea, and the consequence was we came very near being lost. The ship became disabled and unmanageable, and the captain and crew gave her up as lost—they said no earthly power could save her, but Providence favored us, and we rode out the gale. We had a thousand troops on board, and one hundred and fifty head of mules and horses, and wagons and other camp equipage and army supplies in proportion. I never expected the sun to rise again. My mind was made up to die right there. It is folly for me to attempt to describe the scenes on board that boat during the storm. Nearly every man was sea sick, and could not stir without vomiting. Some were praying, and some swearing, some crazy with fright and, others calm and resigned to their fate. Some were trying to save the ship, but the majority were too sick to make themselves available. I was too sick to stand up, so I laid down, and expected every minute to be my last, but daylight finally came and with it came new hope. The storm had abated somewhat, and our wreck still floated, though the waves run mountain high. No land was in sight.—We were thirty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, the nearest port. The captain said after a few hours work at repairing, he could run us into the Mississippi, with the assistance of the soldiers. Accordingly we rigged up a patent steering apparatus, and started for the port. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th we crossed the bar at the mouth of the river, and were thus saved from a watery grave. I used to think the Mississippi River was a large stream and dangerous to travel on, but it looks very small now, after having been to sea twenty-four hours, and tossed about on an old wreck. If our boat had went to pieces there would not have been one man left to tell the tale. After entering the river, we started for New Orleans, where we arrived on the afternoon of the 15th, with our craft in a sinking condition. Another boat was ordered to take us aboard and start right back again, but a burnt child avoids fire, so we refused to go on the old tub that was sent for us, as we considered her unseaworthy. The Colonel reported the condition of affairs to General Canby, and he ordered the boat to be inspected, and the inspectar pronounced her unfit for sea service. We were then ordered to proceed to Fort Morgan by another route, which order we hailed with delight. Accordingly on the 16th we disembarked and took the cars for Lake Point, about five miles from New Orleans, on Lake Ponchartrain where we embarked on the lake steamer "Alice Vivian," and on the morning of the 17th we started again for Fort Morgan, passing over Lake Ponchartrain and Lake Borgue, and between Cat Island, Ship Island, Horn Island and the main land, and at sunset we were at Fort Morgan, where we expected to stop, but received orders to travel right along to Pensacola. We remained there long enough to let the 28th Illinois disembark, and proceeded by the way of the Gulf to this place, where we arrived this morning at sunrise, and found the balance of our regiment in camp, they having had a successful and pleasant voyage the first trial. I expected all the time to meet brother Jim at Fort Morgan, but was disappointed. We landed about five miles from the fort, and as he is camped close to the fort, I had not time to go and see him, nor any opportunity to send him word that I was there, as it was after dark.—Sam Sansom saw him when the boat that he was on, landed there. Sam says he looks hearty, and was expecting to see me on the next boat, but the storm spoiled his calculations as well as mine.

I was glad to get into camp once more, where I can lay down and sleep in peace. Our camp is about eight miles from the city of Pensacola, close to Fort Barrancas and Fort McRea. Fort Pickens is just across the bay. The sand here is very deep and just as white as snow. I makes the cold chills run over me to walk over it after night, it seems so much like wading through snow banks in Pennsylvania. We get very good water any place by digging three or four feet in the sand. The timber is all pine, which is not very good fuel for our use. I don't think we will remain here very long. I believe an expedition is fitting up here to co-operate in the capture of Mobile, but the ways of war are mysterious. * * * I have six months yet to serve, but I expect it to be the hardest six months of the three years. I would rather go through the siege of Vicksburg fifty times, than to pass through what I did on the Gulf. Give me land for a foot hold, no matter how sandy or muddy and I will be satisfied hereafter. But I must close this letter, as I am tired cold and sleepy. I have had but very little sleep for a week, and begin to feel the need of it. To-day the weather was quite hot here, to-night it is very chilly. I want to visit the beach tomorrow and gathsyme shells. if I have time. My love to all the family and inquiring friends. Accept the love and affections of your son.

JOHN SHUCK.

AN ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

HIS VIEWS OF SLAVERY AND NEGRO SOLDIERS IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The Enemy at the end of his Resources.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A rebel flag, captured at Fort Anderson by the 140th Indiana Volunteers, was to-day presented to Governor Morton, of that State, in front of the National Hotel. A large crowd of people were in attendance.

Governor Morton made a brief speech, in the course of which he congratulated his auditors on the speedy end of the rebellion, and concluded by introducing President Lincoln, whose purity and patriotism, he said, was confessed by all, even amongst the most violent agitators. [Applause.]

His Administration will be recognized as the most important epoch of our history. It struck the deathblow to slavery, [applause] and built up the repnblic with a power it had never before possessed. If he had done nothing more than put his name to the emancipation proclamation, that act alone would have made his name immortal. [Applause.]

The President addressed the assemblage substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It will be but a few words that I shall undertake to say. I was born in Kentucky, raised in Indiana, and live in Illinois, [laughter] and I am now here where it is my duty to be, to care equally for the good people of all the States. I am glad to see an Indiana regiment, on this day, able to present this captured flag to the Governor of the State of Indiana. [Applause.] I am not disposed, in saying this, to make a distinction between States, for all have done equally well. [Applause.]

There are but few views or aspects of this great war, upon which I have not said or written something whereby my own views might be made known. There is one—the recent attempt of our "erring breteren," as they are sometimes called [laughter] because that was their business and not mine; and if they had a wish upon the subject, I had not the power to introduce or make it effective. The great question with them was Whether the negro, being put into the army will fight for them? I do not know, and therefore cannot decide. [Laughter.] They ought to know better than we, and do know. I have in my lifetime heard many arguments why the negro ought to be a slave, but if they fight for those who would keep them in slavery, it will be a better argument than any I have yet heard. [Laughter and applause.] He who will fight for that ought to be a slave. [Applause.]

They have concluded at last to take one ont of four of the slaves and put him in the army, and that one out of four who will fight to keep the others in slavery ought to be a slave himself, unless he is killed in a fight. [Applause.]

While I have often said that all men ought to be free, yet I would allow those colored persons to be slaves who want to be, and next to them, those white men who argue in favor af making other people slaves. (Applause.)

I am in favor of giving an opportunity to such white men to try it for themselves. (Applause.) I will say one thing with regard to the negro being employed to fight for them that I do know. I know he cannot fight and stay at home and make bread too (laughter and applause); and as one is about as important as the other to them, I don't care which they do. (Renewed applause.) I am rather in favor of having them try them as soldiers. (Applause.) They lack one vote of doing that, and I wish I could send my vote over the wires, so that I might cast it in favor of allowing the negro to fight. (Applause.) But they cannot fight and work both. We must now see the bottom of the enemy's resources.

They will stand out as long as they can, and if the negro will fight for them, they must allow him to fight. They have drawn upon their last branch of resources—(applause)—and we can now see the bottom. (Applause.) I am glad to see the end so near at hand. (Applause.)

I have now said more than I intended to, and will therefore, bid you good-bye.

The President then retired, while the crowd below saluted him with loud and hearty cheers, the band at the same time playing a lively tune.

Governor Morton then stepped forward and remarked that they had now seen the rebel flag, and he proposed that each man in favor of the perpetuity of this Union should take off his hat and give three cheers for the Union flag. The request was responded to with a hearty good will. Three rousing cheers were then given for President Lincoln, and three more for Governor Morton, after which the band struck up "Yankee Doodle."

The Flood in the Susquehanna.

The water was still rising at 8 o'clock last evening, and immense quantities of logs, trees, stumps, etc., were floating down stream. The water reached the railroad bridge from the Front street embankment to the third pier, and a large amount of timber was lodged against the structure. The weather-boarding of the bridge had been removed in a number of places to allow the water to pass through, but it was feared that great damage would occur during the night. About half past six o'clock several spans of a covered bridge from the Juniata river, passed down the west side of Thomas' Island, without lodging. Had it floated down this side, no doubt great damage would have been done to the railroad bridge.

Communication with the Cumberland side of the river is suspended, except by railroad, owing to the high water on the island, between the bridges.

Near the Black Horse Tavern the water had reached the middle of Front street, at six o'clock, and Second street was submerged a considerable distance from the canal.

Along Market street, east of the canal, the houses were standing in water to the depth of several feet, and the coal yards were submerged.

This flood equals that of 1846, as we are informed by old inhabitants.

The water, at 7 o'clock last night was twenty-two feet above low water mark.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the gentlemanly Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. M'Cargo, has furnished us with the following particulars of damage done along the Pennsylvania railroad: The span of the bridge that passed here last evening was not any portion of the railroad bridge, it was a covered road bridge, that spanned the Juniata near its mouth, and broke in three sections. One of the sections passed safely under the Northern Central bridge at Dauphin, but it carried away the lower cords under one ot the spans of the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Rockville, and consequently that bridge cannot be used for travel until the cords are replaced. The span of the bridge is, however, still standing. The other two sections of the Juniata bridge lodged on the island near the cave.—Several trucks of the Duncannon Iron company, loaded with iron, were placed on the bridge for the purpose of securing it; they all fell into the river with the bridge, and one of the cars was on the span that passed here.

A small culvert bridge on the Pennsylvania railroad, east of Altoona, near Bell's Mills, has been washed away with some hundred feet of railroad track. A small culvert at Tipton, on the same road, is also washed away.

The western train, due here yesterday morning at two o'clock, arrived last night at seven and left for Philadelphia, via the Lebannon Valley railroad.

The trains from Philadelphia run within six miles of this city; the culvert near Highspire is washed out, and the track is completely overflowed for about one mile.

The trains from the West, on the Pennsylvania railroad, will all pass over the Lebanon Valley and Philadelphia and Reading railroads.

The trains from the south on the Northern Central railway arrived regularly yesterday, but we can learn nothing from the northern portion of that road. We hear it rumored that the bridge at Williamsport has been swept away, but we have no confirmation of the same.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, Saturday.*

SHERIDAN'S ARMY AT WHITE HOUSE!

Probable Junction with General Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

Major Compton, of Gen. Custer's staff, and two other officers of Gen. Sheridan's command, arrived here this evening, direct from White House, bringing about fifteen rebel flags captured during their late promenade, which they are to present to Secretary Stanton. They also brought with them the re-captured headquarters flags of Generals Crook and Kelly.

General Sheridan was at White House on last Sunday, and was making preparations to advance towards the James. He has probably joined Grant by this time.

DAVIS AND LEE LOSING HEART.

There is a growing belief in well-informed circles here that Davis and Lee are beginning to see the hopelessness of their waning cause, and all sorts of rumors of abdication and efforts to initiate negotiation are again rife.

Occupation Of Goldsboro' by Sherman!

NO OPPOSITION.

Sheridan Supplied at White House.

WASHINGTON, March 21,

Passengers who arrived to-day from City Point say that news from General Sherman reached there on Sunday, through two scouts who left him last week.

He had occupied Goldsboro' without opposition, having connected with Gen. Schofield.

Gen. Sheridan is being supplied at the White Hruse with everything that he may need for his future movements. The army is still idle.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHALL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 8, 1865.

CIRCULAR NO. 5.

The following Act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AN ACT *to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.*

* * * * * * *

"[illegible] draft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrolment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrolement instead of being applied to or based upon the enrolment as it may have stood before the revision.

"SECTION 14. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrolment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States,) and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshall General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshalls, Boards of Enrolment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter no county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceeding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof.

"SECTION 15. *And be it further enacted*, That in computing quotas hereafter, credit shall be given to the several States, districts, and sub-districts, for all men furnished from them, respectively, and not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years:—*Provided*, That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the twenty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

"SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted*, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment, for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SECTION 17. *And be it further enacted*, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local, or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceedtng one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

"SECTION 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a condition of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall upon conviction by any court martial, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

"SECTION 19. *And be it further enacted*, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man and it is shown by evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be *non-compos mentis*, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction or indictment for any offence of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or by reason of any existing infirmity or ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the Provost Marshal of the proper district; and if such person so enlisted and incapable shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person liable to draft, and not drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall be again placed on the list, and he shall be subject to draft thereafter, as though no such substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute so enlisted, and incapable as aforesaid, shall have been since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provst Marshal General to direct the Provost Marshal of the district to immediately notify the person who furnished such subctitute, that he is held to service in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

"SECTION 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any substitute shall desert from the army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that the party furnishing such substitute shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly, aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

"SECTION 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiment and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

"SECTION 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the third section of the act, entitled "An act (further) to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"SECTION 23. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States, such number of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thns as aforesaid mustered in.

"SECTION 24. *And be it further enacted*, That section fifteen of the Act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate," the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

"SECTION 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employees of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermasters' stores, and ordnance, which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same penalties, as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace. [illegible] Surgeons and Commissioners on the Enrolling Boards, while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

"SECTION 27. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

"Approved March 3, 1865."

[Sections from one to twelve, inclusive, do not relate to this Bureau, and are omitted.]

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

mar24:1t

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN WEISEL, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises,

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL next,

all the following described Real Estate, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, to wit:

All that tract of land now in possession of JOHN WENTZ, situate on the Johnstown Road, about 3 miles from Pleasantville, containing

Two Hundred and Twenty-two Acres

and 21 perches more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with Dwelling House and Double Log Barn thereon erected. There is also an Apple Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. The tract is well supplied with good running water, and is covered with fine Locust, Chestnut and other valuable Timber. Also, there will be sold

On FRIDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL,

On the premises, in the same township, one other tract, containing

Two Hundred and Fifty-one Acres,

and 25 perches, more or less, the same being the Mansion Property of said deceased, and situate within one mile of St. Clairsville, about 125 acres of this tract are cleared and under fence; and the balance of the tract is well covered with White Pine, Oak and other valuable Timber. There is also a good Log Dwelling House and Double Log Barn upon the premises. This farm is well supplied with water and there is an Orchard of choice fruit upon the premises. Both of the above tracts of land are Patented, and titles indisputable.

TERMS.—One third in hand at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, with interest.

JOHN WEISEL,
JOHN FICKES, } Executors.

mar11

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

There will be sold, on the SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, one of the

MOST DESIRABLE FARMS

In Friends Cove, situate on the waters of Cove Creek, in Colerain township, Bedford county, containing

Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres

of first class Limestone Land, all under a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, well finished,

New Bank Barn, with wagon shed attached, Stone Spring House, with a Spring of never failing water near the house, good Tenant House and Stable, Dry House, and other outbuildings. It is conceded that there is the best selection of Fruit on this property of any in the county, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries and Plums.

There is also a fine Mill Site on this property, which makes it still more valuable.

There is about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with about 30 acres of the finest meadow in the county.

The balance of the land is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase a good property will pay them amply for their trouble.

Any person wishing information in regard to this property can call on JOHN ALSIP, of Bedford, or on the subscriber.

If the property is not sold before the day above mentioned, it will be then offered on that day at public outcry.

Terms easy, which will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN STONE.

mar10:ts

SALT!

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

oct.18,'64-1y*

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.

feb24:3m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
Valuable House and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in the town of Woodberry,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1865,

all that

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND,

Situate on Main street, being sixty feet in front and extending back one hundred and ninety feet to an alley, adjoining lots of Samuel J. Castner, Esq., on the north, and Methodist Episcopal Church, on the south, and [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSE,

with basement and necessary out-buildings.

This house and lot are situated in the flourishing village of Woodberry, in Morrison's Cove, and contiguous to both Church and Schools, and possess many other superior advantages,

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance on the first day of April, 1866, with interest.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. R. DURBORROW, Administrator
of the estate of Margaret Bulger, dec'd.

feb24:4t.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS,
AT
CRAMER'S.
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
FOR CASH.
Stock Must be Reduced.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

mar3

COOK'S EVAPORATOR
AND
CANE MILLS.

The undersigned is agent for the above named machines, at manufacturer's prices. Pamphlets describing the use of the machines and the process of manufacturing Syrup and Sugar from Sorghs, can be had by applying to him by letter or otherwise, or by calling at the INQUIRER office.

The undersigned has also on hand and for sale a large lot of PURE SORGHO SEED, which can be had by application to him, or at the store of P. A. REED, Bedford. He manufactured, last season, several hundred gallons of Sorgho Syrup, which sells for $1,50 per gallon.

From 150 to 300 gallons can be produced to the acre.

J. H. SCHELL,
Schellsburg, Pa.

mar10

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,
PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited. ☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*

mar17:3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration upon the estate of ALEXANDER WARSING, late of Broadtop township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

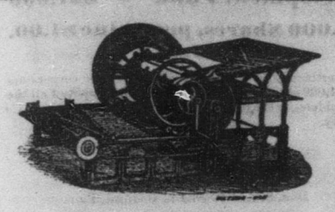
JOHN MAJOR, Administrator.

feb17:6t

SHEEP-BREEDERS AND WOOL-GROWERS Should take MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the leading Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper of America, which has a special Department of Sheep Husbandry edited by Hon. H. S. RANDALL, author of "The Practital Shepherd," &c. This is the great Rural and Family We

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1865.



Spring Election.

We have received the returns of all the elections in the diferent townships, excepting four. We give the vote for the different candidates for Constable, Judge of Dlection, Justices of the Peace and School Directors.

Bedford Borough.—Justices of the Peace, J. W. Lingenfelter, U., 117, Levi Agnew, U., 74, H. Nicodemus, D., 137, John H. Rush, D., 103. Judge of Election, Wm. Gephart, U., 103, John A. Mowry, D., 119. School Directors, S. L. Russell, U., 114, D. F. Mann, U., 103, Job Mann, D., 113, O. E. Shannon, D., 112. Constable, J. Brightbill, U., 106, S. J. McCauslin, D., 111.

Bedford Township.—Constable, David Points, U. 67, Daniel Heltzel, D., 107. School Directors, I. Imler, U., 60, George Smith, U., 60, George Zimmers, U., 60, George Mann, D., 114, Daniel Fetter D., 113, Michael Naugle, D., 113. Judge of Election, Mathew Pierson, U., 60, Samuel Walter, D., 114.

Bloody Run.—Constable, Samuel Bender, 37, James Steckman, 37. School Directors, Wm. Masters, 35, Robert Steckman, 37. Judge of Election, Fred Felton.

Cumberland Valley.—Judge of Election, Jacob Slifer, Justice, A. Zembower, Constable, John Mock.

Harrison.—Justice of the Peace, John Hardman, U., 34, G. R. Bailey, D., 53. Judge of Election, Daniel King, U., 38, J. Trusime, D., 47. School Directors, John E. Miller, U., 36, Daniel Earnest, U., 37, Henry Wertz, D., 48, W. W. Laney, D., 48.

Hopewell.—Justice of the Peace, James Fink, 24 Thos. N. Young, 29. Constable, Martin Gates, 49. School Directors, John B. Fluke, 42, Wm. Ferguson 39, Christian Spies, 17. Judge of Election, Joseph Gates 34, Abram Steel, 32.

Liberty.—Judge of Election, Samuel Bollenger, 43, J. Rodkey, 29. School Directors, Samuel Bollenger, 44, S. F. Shoup, 59, Jas. Bowser, 27.

Londonderry.—Judge of Election, D. J. Miller 18, Jacob Evans, 21. School Directors, J. C. Devore, 16, Cornelius Devore, 23, John Lowery, 16, Samuel Miller, 17, Daniel S. Evans, 19, Conrad Shater, 17, Jacob Evans, 19, Levi Carpenter, 13, Constable, John Burket, 20.

Monroe.—Constable, Wilson Nycum, 47, W. D. Bequeath, 20, John Weimer, 36. Judge of Election, Nathan Shaw, 53, John Pennell, 48. School Directors, B. Claybaugh, 42, F. Mills, 42, Jacob Fletcher, 42.

Napier.—Justice of the Peace, R. M. Taylor, 114, Jos. W. Sleek, 115, John W. Hull, 87, James Allison 83. Constable, Charles Crissman, 110, E. S. Blackburn, 91. Judge of Election, C. Whetstone, 112, Jeremiah Gordon, 89. School Directors, S. Studebaker, 112, G. W. Bowser, 112, Rob't. Blackburn, 89, J. H. Mullin, 87.

Providence East.—Constable, Samuel Staley, 46. Judge, Leonard Griffin, 45. School Directors, Nathan Melott, 41, Solomon Mycum, 41.

Providence West.—Justice of the Peace, Joseph [illegible], 24, Wilson L. Weeks, 17. Constable, [illegible] F. Way, 20, Jos. H. Sparks, 19. Judge, John Sparks 37. School Directors, Asa Williams, 22, Joseph Whetstone, 33, Wesley Osborn, 22, Daniel Sams, 22 Wm. F. Way, 22, Fred. Mench, 17.

Schellsburg.—Judge of Election, A. P. Hamaker, 30. Constable, Jacob Dull, 30. School Directors, S. W. Statler, 32, W. J. Rock, 32.

Snake Springs.—Judge of Election, John Henderson, 43, John Shafer, 24. Constable, N. N. Koons, 43, Geo. Armstrong, 24. School Directors, H. S. Ritchey, 44, John Koons, 43, Jesse Hoffman 43, Jas. Armstrong, 22, D. R. Snyder, 24, Michael Lutz, 22.

Southampton.—Justice of the Peace, William Adams, 89, Wesley Perdew, 19. Judge, Isaac Dicken. No School Directors.

South Woodberry.—Adam Haderman, 65, Abram Rice, 55. Judge of Election, D. S. Brumbaugh, 60 Henry Fisher, 60. School Directors, John S. Brumbaugh, 62. Samuel Werking, 61, A. B. Snowberger, 58, D. S. Replogle, 57.

St. Clair.—Justice of the Peace, Jacob H. Wright 107, Jacob W. Sleek, 102. Constable, Mahlon Penrose, 104, John W. Miller, 108. Judge of Election, Conrad Ickes, 106, Adam Oster, 108. School Directors, Henry Beckley, 106, Job Barefoot, 107, Joseph Ferguson, 106, Jesse Conner, 107, J. B. Mock 103, Jacob Walter, 108.

Union.—Justice of the Peace, Adolphus Ake, 94, David Shafer, 78, Joseph C. Ickes, 93, A. H. Hull, 101. Judge of Election, Francis Beard, 85, W. J. Palmer, 99. School Directors, Henry Corle, 89, John Boyer, 86, Martin Klutz, 96, John H. Imler, 93. Constable, Wm. Lambright, 93, Thos. J. Croyle 92.

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD OUTRAGE.—The Fulton *Republican*, of the 16th inst., says that for the last two or three weeks a gang of Copperheads from Bedford and Fulton counties have congregated in Whip's Gap, in that county, from which they have nightly sallied forth, stealing and destroying the property of Union men wherever they came across it. On Saturday night 11th inst, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a party of these home rebels made a descent upon the premises of Mr. Henry Hull, in Brush Creek tp., a well known Union man, and under the cover of darkness, carried straw sufficient to surround all the doors of the barn, after which they set fire thereto. As a matter of course, the barn, and all its contents, including seven head of cattle, two horses and thirty sheep was totally destroyed. Owing to the terror of the Union inhabitants of the Cove, (some ten or twelve families in all,) each and all of whom have been repeatedly notified that they would be burned out, no one of them would venture to the scene of conflagration, each feeling that by careful watching only could he protect his premises from the incendiary hands of these rebel Vandals. During the fire the voices of the incarnate fiends were heard in mercy jubilation over the dastardly work of their hands. We can conceive of no act of more develish malignity toward a defenceless old man, nor of more fiendish cruelty toward poor dumb brutes, than the above. Mr. Hull is over 72 years old, and after giving one son a sacrifice to Slave-breeding Treason, is thus stripped, with a worse than Sepoy fiendishness, of the accumulation of long years of weary toil. These facts call aloud for vengeance. How long must these people suffer for the want of adequate military protection?

RETURNED PRISONERS.—Maj. John H. Filler, captured at Fort Wagner, Capt. Alex. Compher and Quartermaster Thos. King, taken prisoners at Plymouth last April, have been released and have returned to this place. We have no authentic particulars at present of their experience and observations in rebeldom, and can only chronicle their safe return to their friends.

LIEUT. JOHN NELSON.—We take great pleasure in being able to chronicle the unconditional release of our friend and fellow citizen, Lieut. John Nelson, who returns to his distressed family after an absence of six months, during which time he has been subjected to confinement in Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C.

We are at a loss to understand what the charges, were, that, for so long a time, deprived him of his liberty, but feel assured that the punishment inflicted upon him, has been more than commensurate with all the harm he has directly, or indirectly, committed. Lieut. Nelson has, for a long time, lived among us, quietly pursuing his avocation of miller, to obtain a support for his large family. In the earlier part of the present unhappy war, he enlisted under the flag of his country, and how well and faithfully he served, a broken shoulder and missing leg bear silent, but painful, testimony. He now returns to us again to enter upon his former business. We bespeak in his behalf a cordial support from the community in which he has gone to reside. His reputation as an excellent miller, is well established. He has in his possession a silver medal, awarded him by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in 1866; when some fourteen of the best mills in the State were in competition with him; also, the premium of the Blair county exhibition in 1855; and the one granted at the exhibition of Bedford county, in 1860.

We print these commendatory words, because Lieut. Nelson has been unfortunate and has claims upon our sympathy that cannot be resisted, and we hope others will regard his case in a similar sight.—*Bedford Gazette.*

An article, word for word like the above, was offered to us last week for publication. We declined to publish it, because the *facts* in the case were not given. The reader of the above is expected to believe that the charges upon which Lieut. Nelson was arrested were not known to him—probably concealed by the Government, in the oppressive exercise of its lawless tyranny. This we thought was asking too much, since it was so notorious to every body in this community, that Lieut. Nelson was arrested and kept in confinement on a charge of passing counterfeit money in the army. We hope these charges have been proved groundless, as would seem from the circumstance of his discharge.—We are sure we wish him all success in his present calling; but must remind him in the most friendly feeling, that though, we may sympathize with him in his misfortunes, we can not undertake to shield him from the consequences of alleged misconduct by charging, without proof, injustice upon others towards him.

☞ Capt. John S. Stuckey of the 136th has received an honorable discharge from the army, and returned home in this county. The Captain has seen some pretty rough service, and comes off with the loss of a leg.

NOTICE.—Subscribers changing their residence will please inform us of the Post Office, at which they have last received their paper, as well as the one to which they wish it directed hereafter.

☞ An interesting letter from the army is given on the inside of this paper.

☞ A supply of handsomely printed judgment exemption notes for sale at this office.

THE THROAT.—Families would do well to keep always at home a box of *Brown's Bronchial Troches* a simple but most marvellously efficacious specific for affections of the throat, affording prompt relief in cases of coughs, colds, bronchial troubles, etc. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.—*Monthly Magazine.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

Also, a Recipe for Growing Hair on Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper. mar17:3m

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and tha dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,
E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address
DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch St. above 5th Philadelphia,
Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE. mar34:3m.

ALLEGHENY
Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.
J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.
mar24:3t

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865, at his residence on Piper's Run, the following described property, to wit:

TWO BROOD MARES,
HEAVY WITH FOAL,
TWO THREE YEARS OLD,
ONE TWO YEARS OLD,

Three Milch Cows, six head of Stock Cattle, thirty-one head of Sheep, three head of Hogs, one Threshing Machine, one Fanning Mill, one Willoughby Seed Drill, one two and one four horse Wagon, two Carriages, one Cart, one set of Blacksmith Tools, six set of Horse Gears, three set of Harness, Plows, Harness, &c., one patent Dry House,

Three Hundred Bushels of Corn, in the Ear,
HAY BY THE TON,
40 acres of Grain in the Ground,

Also, BACON and LARD, together with a quantity of
Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,
together with other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, at which time due notice will be given, with a reasonable credit, by
mar24:1t A. M. PIPER.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas James S. Lane, a nephew of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., deceased, presented a petition to the Orphans' Court for the County of Bedford, State of Pennsylvania, on the 13th day of February, 1865, setting forth, That the said John N. Lane died intestate unmarried and without issue on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1856, and that the parties interested in the partition and valuation of the real estate of the said deceased are as follows: Alice T. Taylor, of Pine Grove, Clark County, Kentucky; William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estell county, Kentucky; James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie, and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose guardian is James S. Lane,) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, [the said Alice T. Taylor, William N. Lane and James S. Lane being children of William N. Lane, who was a brother of said intestate; and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca S. Ritchie being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said Wm. N. Lane; and Polly Ritchie being the widow of Wm. S. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who died intestate, since petitioners intestate, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie, both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue:] George W. Webb, and Edwin B. Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois; Willoughby L. Webb of the city of Philadelphia; Susan Webb, of Carmi, Illinois, and George W. Webb (a minor whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of said city of Lancaster,) [the said George W. Webb, Edwin B. Webb, and Willoughby L. Webb being sons of Martha C. Webb deceased, who was a sister of said intestate, and Susan Webb, and George W. Webb, the younger, being children of John L. Webb, who was a son of said Martha C. Webb,]: Mary Ann Kennedy and Rebecca Hunter of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [children of Willoughby W. Lane deceased, who was a brother of said intestate]: Isaac N Carter, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, and Mary F. Martin, of Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, [children of Sarah Ann Carter, deceased, who was a sister of said intestate]: Mary N. Nicklin, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, [a child of George S. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate]: John N. Lane, James B. Lane and Elliott E. Lane (minors whose guardian is Richard S. Jenkins, of the City of Philodelphia,) and Harriett R. Lane of the City of Lancaster, aforesaid, [the said Harriett R. Lane being a child of Elliott T. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of intestate, and John N. Lane, James B. Lane, and Elliott E. Lane, being children of James B. Lane, who died intestate, who was a son of said Elliott T. Lane]: that the said John N. Lane died seized in his demesne, as of fee, (inter alia,) in nine pieces or tracts of land situate in said Bedford county, in Broad Top township, as follows, viz:

1. The one thereof adjoining the John Chevington tract, William Lane, Isaac Grove, Michael Sipes, William Bunn, and others, containing four hundred and thirty-one acres and one hundred and thirty perches, and allowance of land, surveyed on warrant of 11th April, A. D. 1795, granted to John Chevington, and patented by the Commonwealth by patent of 16th of June, 1853, to Richard D. Wood and Lewis T. Watson, who by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John P. Lane his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

2. Another thereof containing four hundred and two acres and three-quarters, and allowance, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1806, granted to William Bunn, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, in fee.

3. Another thereof containing one hundred and eight and three fourths, and allowance, of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated October 26, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed to John Tod; and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1858, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane his heirs and assigns in fee.

4. Another thereof containing two hundred and twenty five acres and one fourth and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 14th day of December, A. D. 1798, granted and conveyed unto Leonard Sayre, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th day of July, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

5. Another thereof containing two hundred and ten acres and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1829, granted and conveyed unto John Tod, and the same which Richard D. Wood and his wife, and Lewis T. Watson and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 5th of July, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

6. Another tract adjoining land of Wm. T. Daugherty containing three hundred and sixty acres and thirty perches, and allowance of land, being the same, the undivided moiety or half part whereof, Samuel Pleasants and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 13th day of September, A. D 1853, granted and conveyed unto John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee, and the other undivided moiety or half part, whereof Lewis T. Watson and his wife, and Jerman Jacob and his wife, by Deed of Indenture of the 15th day of September, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever in fee.

7. Another thereof, adjoining lands of Hopewell Farm and Baltzer Swartz, containing one hundred and sixty acres and ninety-six perches and allowance of land, which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by warrant dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1853, granted to John McLain; and which the said John McLain and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

8. Another thereof adjoining lands of (Raystown Branch of the Juniata River,) Hopewell Company, William Lowry's improvement, and others, containing three hundred and forty-two acres and one hundred and six perches and allowance of land; being the same tract of land which was originally surveyed on a warrant for four hundred acres to Daniel Kerr, dated 21st day of March, A. D. 1794, returned as containing three hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, and accepted in the land office of Pennsylvania on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1830, and for which a patent dated the 4th day of October A. D. 1855, was issued by the Commonwealth to John Savage and his wife by deed of Indenture of the 17th day of November, A. D. 1855, granted and conveyed to John Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee.

9. The other thereof adjoining lands of John Zook and Jacob Myers, containing eleven acres and 16 perches and allowance of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by patent dated the 22d day of December, A. D. 1853, granted and conveyed to Thomas M. Long, and which the said Thomas M. Long and his wife, by deed of Indenture dated the 11th day of April, A. D. 1854, granted and conveyed to John N. Lane, his heirs and assigns forever, in fee. And praying the Court to award an Inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate; which said Inquest was upon motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Notice is therefore given to all parties interested, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on MONDAY THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1865, when and where they can attend if they see proper.
JOHN ALSTADT, Shiriff.
Sheriff's Office, March 24, 1865.:4t

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of Att'y Koons the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, deceased, to wit: Jesse Dennis; Mary, now deceased, who was intermarried with David Hay, leaving issue Callin and William Hay, Callin T. Hay being a minor of whom Peter S. Hay is Guardian; Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with George G. Walker, leaving issue Jacob, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sarah and Samuel, all of Somerset county, the three latter of whom Samuel Walker is Guardian; Jacob Cook, now deceased, leaving issue Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Boore; Samuel, now living in Somerset county, of whom A. J. Collin is Guardian, ad litum, and Elizabeth Ann intermarried with William Benford, residing in —— county, Pennsylvania; John Cook, Henry Cook and William Cook, all of Londonderry township, Bedford county, Pennsylvania; George Cook, now residing in Fulton county, Indiana, and Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Hardin, now residing in Lee county, Illinois, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of MAY next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.
mar24

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:
At an Orpans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, deceased, to wit: 1st. Frederick; 2d, Jacob; 3d. Mary Ann, wife of Samuel Turner; 4th, Henry, residing in Bedford county; 5th, John Emanuel, residing in Somerset county, Pa., and 6th, Lewis, residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the FIRST MONDAY, 1st day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865. O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff,
mar24

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSAAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT PENNSILVANIA,
Chambersburg, March 16th, 1865.

The annexed Proclamation of the President of the United States is published for the information of the people of this District.
GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Penn'a.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March, 11, 1865.
CIRCULAR NO. 6.

In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employees of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

"By the President of the United States of America:
"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, The twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' requires 'that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.'

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this Proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equel to the time lost by desertion.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
[L. S.] hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth.
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President.
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of the deserters, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost Marshals.
JAMES B. FRY,
mar24:1t Provost Marshal General.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—Whereas, Anna Rininger, widow of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Henry Rininger, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, the said Anna, and issue six (6) children, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar county, Iowa; Joseph Rininger, in Cedar county, Iowa; George Rininger, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; John Rininger, Jeremiah Rininger, and Etlen Rininger, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, all of who are minor's and have for their Guardian (*ad litema*) William Clark; that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of William Clark, Joseph W. Sleek, Thomas Blackburn, John Ake and others, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the praver of the petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition on the premises on MONDAY the 17th day of APRIL, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.
mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and eight acres and one fourth, with double log house, sthble, spring house, &c., thereon, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John H. Werts and others, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of APRIL, 1865, at one o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper.

The heirs of said Catharine Miller are: 1. Mary Ann wife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata township, Bedford county, Pa.; 2. Sophia wife of John H. Wertz, of Harrison township; 3. Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Lonnonderry township; 4. Catharine, wife of Peter Aaron, of Venango county; 5. Hester, wife of Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township; 6. The issue of Sarah, a deceased daughter, to wit: 1. Elizabeth Miller, of Bedford township; 2. Susan, wife of George Leydig, of Londonderry township, and 3. John S. Miller, of Harrison township.
mar24 JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROV. MARSHAL, 16th DIS PA.,
CHAMBERSBURG, Feb. 27, 1865.

DRAFTED MEN who enlist after they are drafted are considered as DESERTERS from the draft, and must be credited to their enrollment places, no matter whether or not they received local bounties upon their illegal enlistments. GEO. EYSTER,
mar17:3t Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. [mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testimentary upon the estate of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
ASA S. STUCKEY, Snake Spring tp.,
mar17 JOHN S. STUCKEY, Napier tp., Ex'rs.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A RELIABLE CANVASSER, in every town and county, for the NURSE AND SPY, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid inner picture of the war. We have Agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address "JONES, BROS. & CO., 600 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa." mar17:4t

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25,
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, April 1.
ETNA, Saturday, April 8,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

FIRST CABIN,	$80 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	85 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	95 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	90 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

BEST WHITE LEAD! BEST ZINC
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,
Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!
Manufactured at
PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.
Orders executed promptly by
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers.
Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPAIA. mar17:1y

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT
of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, 1865.

			DR.
GEORGE BLYMRER, Treasurer,			
Received from A. Croyle, Collector for		1860,	$141 45
"	Hezekiah Barkman	1861,	14 20
"	Jonathan Hyde,	1862,	68 36
"	John Wayde		140 00
"	John Feaster		48 94
"	Francis Beard		63 28
"	James R. Donahoe		25 78
"	H. Nicodemus	1863,	304 39
"	Jacob Fetter		372 45
"	Peter Ewalt		23 22
"	Samuel Bender		18 87
"	David Sparks		72 29
"	L. N. Fyan		101 58
"	Thomas Fisher		34 52
"	D. A. T. Black		95 00
"	David Carpenter		237 08
"	George Beegle		230 63
"	John C. Figard		127 16
"	Peter Winegardner		144 59
"	Aaron Reed		431 08
"	Alfred Entriken		41 44
"	Wm. M. Pearson		30 46
"	John W. Crisman		65 00
"	Baltzer Fletcher		131 00
"	James E. Kay		61 21
"	U. H. Akers	1864	205 26
"	Henry Beegle		200 00
"	John C. Figard		60 00
"	Samuel Bender		70
"	Wm. Mason		100 00
"	Herbert Shoemaker		218 00
"	Wm Gorsuch		101 00
"	Alex Shoemaker		100 00
"	George Gardill		100 00
"	Benjamin Valentine		100 00
"	John Echart		85 00
"	Wm. Stuckey		199 00
"	William Crisman		100 00
"	James Fisher		100 00
"	Peter Barton		100 00
"	Archibald Perdew		100 00
"	Saml Beckley		260 00
"	George Smouse		190 00
"	Wm. J. Rock		50 00
"	George Beegle		200 00
"	Samuel Crisman		175 00
"	Solomon Barley		186 00
"	George Widel, Steward		57 00
Balance due from last settlement			331 22
			$6,388 46

GEORGE BLYMYER, Treasurer,	CR.
By amount paid on sundry checks, viz:	
Adolphus Ake, salary as Poor Director	$20 00
J. Mower, services as Attorney	20 00
N. J. Lyons, wheat and bill of goods	36 00
Henry Kauffman beef	6 36
Dr. J. Compher, salary, medicine and int.	23 13
Adolphus Ake, beef and interest,	52 58
Joseph Sellers, wheat and rye	24 25
W. M. Hall, grain in mill	17 00
Henry F. Smith, beef	8 84
J. L. Prince, removing pauper	5 90
J. C. Reighart, funeral expenses of J. Swartz.	14 98
Isaac Cobbler do do J. Sohnsen	10 00
T. Rideaour, applebutter	4 00
Edmund Blackburn, applebutter	7 00
Josiah Gephart, wheat	3 50
J. S. Riddle, applebutter	18 00
Adam Croyle, applebutter	21 00
David Koontz, applebutter and beef	28 22
Asa Silvers, beef	27 58
Jacob Croyle, applebutter	11

News and Other Items.

A RAILWAY is to be built in Palestine. It will connect Jaffa with Jerusalem, and will be about forty miles long, and with a harbor at Jaffa will cost about a million pounds sterling.

TOO MANY.—Phillip Anthony, of Franklin county Indiana, married five wives, three of them in Franklin county. All of them still live, and to all of them he is legally bound. For all this he has been arrested and placed in jail to take his trial for bigamy.

SILVER AND LEAD.—Private letters from Rockport Indiana, speak of a great discovery recently made near there. Colonel Woods lately bought a farm at Grandview, five miles from Rockport, and on prospecting for oil, struck a vein of lead and silver, eighteen inches thick, which yields two ounces of pure silver, and eight ounces of pure lead to every pound of ore. What the extent of the vein is, is unknown, of course. That region abounds in coal, and no doubt in oil; and I believe it is not generally known that the finest coal west of Pennsylvania, is to be had at the Rockport mines. They have only been open for a short time, and are scarcely known outside their own county.

A BOY'S LAWSUIT.—Under a great tree, close to the village, two boys found a walnut. "It belongs to me," said Ignatius, "for I was the first to see it." "No, it belongs to me," cried Bernard, "for I was the first to pick it up," and so they began to quarrell in earnest. "I will settle the dispute," said an older boy, who had just then come up. He placed himself between the two boys, broke the nut in two and said: "The one piece of shell belongs to him who first saw the nut; the other piece of shell belongs to him who first picked it up; but the kernel I keep for judging the case. And this," he said, as he sat down and laughed, "is the common end of most lawsuits."

A TOAD UNDRESSING.—Audabon relates that he once saw a toad undress himself. He commenced by pressing his elbows hard against his sides and rubbing downward. After a few smart rubs his sides began to burst open along his back. He kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips; then grasping one hind leg with both hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would, then stripped off the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his cast off cuticle forward between his fore legs into his mouth and swallowed it; then by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as his head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his fore legs, and then grasping one of those with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling stripped the other, and by a single motion of the head, and while swallowing he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole.

HOW TO FOMENT MISCHIEF.—There seems to be a principle in human nature, a kind of roguish curiosity that impels one to act upon suggestions given in such a manner as to imply that, though wrong, it is expected they may be, or will be, followed out. The farmer who had a husking-frolic, and told his neigbors's boys present that they must be peaceable and orderly on the way home, and must not put neighbor Smith's cart on his corn-barn, was not probably surprised, or ought not to have been, to find that the cart was actually astride of the corn-barn when the sun rose next morning. Neither is this principle confined wholly to children. There is a story of a Catholic priest and a hostler which is not inappropriate. When a hostler had finished making confessions of his sins, the priest inquired of him if he had ever greased the teeth of his customers horses to prevent them from eating their oats. The hostler declared that he had never heard of such a thing. The next time he went to the confessional, the first offence which he had to acknowledge was that he had been greasing the teeth of his customers' horses.—*Illinois Teacher.*

WHERE THE COLD COMES FROM.—Our observations of the the cold terms for several years, show that the icy wave comes down over the central portion of this continent, striking our Western States and passes over the ocean in a south easterly direction. The cold wave does not affect the Pacific shore; it comes down from the Artic regions upon the Rocky Mountains, and then turns eastward, so that the first news we have of it, days before it reaches here, is from Minnesota, Nebraska, and Utah. It follows the valleys and the course of the waters, and spends itself over the Gulf Stream, where it warms again and rising as it expands, is wafted back in the upper atmosphere. This cold air current is just the opposition to the warm water current which we call the Gulf Stream. That comes from the torrid zone westerly, and is turned northward by the configuration of the lands, as the cold air wave is eastward when it strikes the mountains, and thence runs along our coast affecting the climate of the lands near it, till it loses itself in the Northern ocean and ice. So God has provided in nature for heat and cold mutualy to affect each other.

AN OIL STORY.—The other day S——, who does a comfortable little business down-town, but always has ways of spending money, provided he had a little more of it, thought he would try his luck in the oil regions, and happened to be on the spot when the famous Holmden well was struck, so much talked of lately. He immediately ascertained who owned an adjoining tract of land supposed to be equally rich, and repaired to the house where the man lived not far off. Arriving about three o'clock in the morning, he professed to be very much fatigued—he "didn't like to sleep on grapevines," and wanted a more comfortable place. In course of time, conversation turned to that tract of land. The owner expatiated upon its probable value, and suggested that his friend, just arrived, would do well to try his luck as a purchaser. The latter said he "might not object to a trade, if he had money and more time to devote to such ventures," &c. but at length inquired about the price. Twelve thousand dollars was named. W-e-l-l, supposing your wife draws up a bill of sale, and meanwhile I'll see." The document was prepared, the cost paid and the signatures affixed. Next day S——, was offered $40,000 for one quarter of his purchase. Happening to meet in Oil-Dorado soon after, the late owner dryly remarked, "Don't like sleeping on grape-vine, &c." These are facts.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

A FRENCH SCENE.—A Frenchman named Soulages, a native of Colmar, has for some time past been exhibiting with great success, at Wurtzburg, as a lion tamer. One day he entered a den containing a lion and a lioness, and made them go through various performances. The spectators loudly applauded. Elated by these plaudits, Soulages determined to do something more extraordinary, and for that purpose he collected in one den, a lion, a lioness, a white bear, two black bears, four hyenas, two wolves and a tiger. He then entered himself, whip in hand but the door was scarcely closed when the tiger made a spring at the white bear. This was the signal for a terrific struggle between all the beasts, who appeared at once to recover their natural ferocity. Soulages hoping to intimidate the animals, fired two pistol shots at the tiger and white bear. This act sealed his fate for the tiger, leaving the bear, sprang on his keeper, threw him down, and began to tear him with his teeth and claws. The other beasts, rendered furious by the smell of blood, all fell on the unhappy man, and in a few minutes he was torn to pieces, and almost entirely devoured, in the presence of the horror struck spectators, who were powerless to render assistance.—*Foreign Paper.*

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,
BLOODY RUN, PA,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS

Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings,
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys'
Coats, Pants and Vests.
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies,
Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!
Farmers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, and all.

Buy Your Goods at the Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who has Just received an elegant assortment of

NEW WINTER GOODS!

Embracing,

Black Silks, Bombazines, Cobergs, Alpacas, Mohairs, Lusters, Canton Cloths, Poplins, Reps, Silk Plaids, Wool Delaines, latest styles, American Delaines, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Ticking, Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, Cnon Flannels, Scarlet, Solferine and Grey Shirting Flannels, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of standard marks, Miners Flannels, Linsey,
Blankets, Ladies' Furs—Muffs, Capes and Cuffs—Ladies' Repellant Waterproof Cloths, Shawls and Circulars, Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans, for men and boys' wear. Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Merino Undershirts and Drawers. Hats and Caps, every style, quality and color. Boots and Shoes, in great variety. A large assortment of

QUEENSWARE.

GROCERIES:—

Choice Rio Coffee, Extra Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Chewing Tobacco, and Segars of choice brands.

Together with 1001 other articles to which we call the attention of buyers.

Bedford, Nov. 25, 1864-2m.

Bedford Insurance Agency.

WYOMING
Insurance Company,

WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, - - $150,000.

ASSETS.

Stock not called in,	$50,000
Bills receivable,	40,000
U. S. 5—20 Bonds,	25,000
Temporary and call loans,	6,000
103 shares Wyoming Bank Stock,	6,180
50 shares First Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
50 shares Second Nat. Bank at Wilkes-Barre,	5,000
46 shares Wilkes-Barre Bridge Stock,	2,580
Real Estate,	1,519
Judgments,	102
Due from Agents and others,	7,414
Cash in hand and in Bank,	1,842

DIRECTORS:

G. M. Hollenback, L. D. Shoemaker,
R. D. Lacoe, John Reichard,
D. G. Driesbach, Charles A. Miner,
Samuel Wadhams, R. C. Smith,
C. B. Fisher, Charles Dorrance,
Wm. S. Ross, G. M. Harding.

G. M. HOLLENBACK, President
L. D. SHOEMAKER, Vice Pres't.
R. C. SMITH, Secretary.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD.

ASSETS, ... $3,000.000.

FULTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $10,000,000.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL, ... $6,000,000.

Policies issued and orders received for Insurance upon favorable terms.

J. R. DURBORROW, Agent,
Dec. 2, 1864-tf. Bedford, Pa.

NEW GOODS!

THE undersigned have just opened a large and varied assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Embracing many varieties of fabrics new and beautiful. Having on hand a large stock previous to the late advance, we are enabled to offer

Bargains that cannot be had Elsewhere.

Our friends, customers, and public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing, as we are determined to sell at short profits, thereby ensuring large sales.

Terms—Cash, produce, or four months credit to customers who will pay us promptly.

Interest charged on all accounts after maturity.

Dec. 2, 2864. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers ond the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHES, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, wns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS. &

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf

Baughman, Gump & Co.,
BLOODY RUNBEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.

GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c. &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD. Pa..

WM. DIBERT, PROPRIETOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County. and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Mrs. Filler.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests.—Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

WILLIAM DIBERT.

Bedford, Ju e 24, 1864.

Winchester's
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Act Promptly and Certainly
IN ALL STAGES OF

CONSUMPTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven to fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or mose of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn, Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption*, in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis* (partial or complete,) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all *Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes *"tonics," iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine," &c.*

Winchester's Genuine Preparation

OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER, NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depotin the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N.Y.

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAACMILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS,

AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. P.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand.

feb24:3m

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
Dealers in

HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected: also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18 1864—tf

"THE STUMP ISLANDS OIL COMPANY!"

CAPITAL - - - - - - $120.000.
Development Fund - $21.000
120,000 Shares, par value $1.00.

No certificates of stock to be issued to the corporators until 21,000 shall have been sold for the benefit of all the stockholders, in the further development of the Company's property.

PRESIDENT,
WM. HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.
SECRETARY & TREASURER,
Hon. S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
DIRECTORS,
Hon. T. B. SHANNON, M. C., California.
W. D. MCKINSTRY, Mercersburg, Pa.
Hon. SAMUEL DAVIS, Bedford, Pa.
J. M. SHOEMAKER, " "
O. W. RUPP, " "

The property of this company is all owned in fee simple and is all paid for, and consists of the following assets:

1st. That valuable island, known a the "Lower Stump Creek Island," containing 2 acres and 93 perches, situated in the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the Clarion river. On this island a derrick was erected in the spring of 1861, and an engine placed on the grounds, but the war breaking out, the parties sold off and enlisted.

2d. The "Upper Stump Creek Island," situated but a few rods above the lower island, containing 4 acres and 20 perches, 4 acres of which are owned by this company, on which are erected a house, stable, &c. Neither of these islands is liable to overflow, and both are well protected by stone and trees against washing. By reference to the map of Pennsylvania, it will be observed that the Clarion River empties into the Allegheny at a point due south from Oil Creek, and as oil is found at Freeport, on this line further south, we have every reason to believe that these islands are in the very centre of the great oil belt of Pennsylvania. Besides all this, they lie far below the coal measures.

The company also owns 1 acre and 61 perches of land about 5¼ miles above the upper island, at the mouth of Ritchey Run, near the town of Emlenton, Venango Co., Pa., upon which is the celebrated Fox and Widel well, with new engine, derrick, building, &c., &c., and well bored to the depth of 420 feet. This well was tubed at 350 feet, and in a few hours pumping yielded about one barrel of oil, but the proprietors determined to sink it deeper, and the company will, as soon as possible, sink this well if necessary to the depth of 1000 feet or more. The "Stump Islands Company" owns the *whole* interest in well, fixtures and land, and "Development Fund" will be amply sufficient to complete this well and sink others in the Islands. There is besides, room enough on the Ritchey Run tract for several more wells.

The property owned by this company is all *practical* boring territory, and persons acquainted with the lands along the Allegheny and other oil streams, will bear testimony that we have more *practical* boring surface face than many of the 300 acre tracts contain

In addition to this, one basis will compare favorably, with the large majority of Companies, whose Capital stock is five times as great.

The services of an efficient Superintendent have been obtained, and the Directors are determined to prosecute operations vigorously.

Persons desirous of securing a portion of the 21,000 shares of stock, must apply soon, to Hon. S. L. Russell, Bedford Penn'a.; at whose office subscription books have been opened for the sale of Stocks, at $1.00 per share.

Feb. 10, 1865.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth, and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, and few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

from some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sour throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBT J. CULVERWELL M. D., Author of the Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

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